

SCHLEY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Counsel for Schley Demanded That Sampson be Called to Explain His "Dear Schley" Letter.

Washington, Oct. 4.—In the Schley naval court of inquiry, Mr. Raynor, chief of counsel for Admiral Schley, asked Judge Advocate Lemly to summon Admiral Sampson as a witness on the case. The request grew out of a difference in the construction of a sentence in Admiral Sampson's letter to Commodore Schley when the flying squadron lay off Cienfuegos. This is known as the "Dear Schley" letter, and in it, as printed by the navy department documents supplied to the senate, the admiral said, after expressing his opinion that, notwithstanding the report that the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, it were better to continue blockade Cienfuegos and Habana. "We shall continue to hold Habana and Santiago until we receive more positive information."

During the examination of Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, this dispatch was under consideration when Mr. Raynor expressed the opinion that the word Santiago had been inadvertently used by the commander-in-chief, assuming that he meant to use the word Cienfuegos, as better corresponding with the context. As the document was printed there was a parenthetical note to which Admiral Schley's initials were attached, saying that evidently the wrong city had been mentioned. Mr. Raynor asked Judge Advocate Lemly to make this concession, but the latter declined to do so, saying that he would produce the original of Admiral Sampson's dispatch to prove that he had said Santiago. Then Mr. Raynor said: "I cannot take that word Santiago to mean anything but Cienfuegos. It is an imputation upon Commander Schley, and I cannot permit it to rest without summoning the author of that dispatch," to which Capt. Lemley responded: "I have told you once before you can summon anyone you please."

"Then," retorted Mr. Raynor, "summon Admiral Sampson."

This occurred only a short time before the adjournment of the court for the day, and was the subject of more or less conversation of an animated character after the day's work was concluded. Mr. Raynor would only say that he would insist upon the admiral being summoned unless the correction was conceded.

Lieut. Dyson, when court opened, gave information as to how long the supply of coal on hand on May 25 would have held out under forced draft. It showed that on May 26 the Brooklyn's supply of coal was 952 tons; the Iowa's 784 tons; the Texas, 408 tons, and the Marblehead, 122 tons.

Commander Raymond Rogers, who was executive officer of the Iowa, testified that before leaving Key West on May 20 he had had a conference with Sampson. He was told by Admiral Sampson that he had received information from the department at Washington that the Spanish fleet under Cervera was probably in the harbor at Santiago. He had, however, not been informed of any secret code for communication with the Cuban insurgents near Cienfuegos. Commander Rogers thought the Iowa could have coaled May 26.

Capt. Rodgers related two or three instances in which the ships of the flying squadron were cleared for action upon signal from the flagship Brooklyn May 31 when vessels were discerned in the distance. In each case the vessels proved to be American ships. Each time the signal was to clear for action and make speed of 12 knots an hour. He also told of the bombardment or reconnaissance of the Cristobal Colon.

The afternoon session of the court began with Capt. Rodgers still on the stand. He stated in reply to questions that he was the senior member of the naval board of survey appointed by Admiral Sampson to examine the wrecked Spanish vessels.

The purpose of this line of examination was to bring out the witness's knowledge concerning the effect of the Brooklyn's gunnery in the battle of Santiago July 3. Capt. Rodgers stated that the Brooklyn was the only vessel that fired five inch shells and Mr. Raynor said that a careful computing based upon the report of the board of survey showed that 12 five inch shells had been found on the four Spanish vessels.

Mr. Raynor presented a statement showing a number of shells found on the vessels of the Spanish fleet and the witness was asked to state the percentage of five inch shells, assuming the statement to be correct. Capt. Rodgers replied that the total number of hits constituted 34 per cent, of all the hits. Mr. Raynor said that the statement had been prepared by Admiral Schley.

Mr. Raynor read the "Dear Schley" letter including the following extract: "If after it should develop that these vessels are at Santiago, we could then assemble off that port the ships best suited for the purpose and completely blockade it. Until we then receive more positive information we shall continue to hold Habana and Santiago."

Mr. Raynor remarked that he supposed it would be conceded that the word "Santiago" as given above was a mistake and that it should be Cienfuegos.

Capt. Lemly replied that he would make no such concession and a tilt followed between counsel concerning the accuracy of government publications.

It closed with an understanding that the original document should be supplied tomorrow.

Lieutenant Commander Alton C. Hodgson, navigator of the Brooklyn, then told the story of the battle of Santiago as seen from the bridge of that vessel. He said:

"I heard the executive officer, Lieut. Commander Mason, sing out 'clear ship for action' and the crew immediately dispersed to quarters. I have sounded the general alarm previously. The commodore shortly appeared on the bridge. We were at that time headed to the westward of northwest. I told him that there was nothing doing and he said 'Go ahead.' I rang six bells and asked if we had not better hold her head steady to see what course the Spaniards proposed to pursue. I do not remember his reply exactly to that, because immediately afterward I told him they were evidently making for us, and he said 'Go for them,' and I rang four bells and

put helm a port.

"Captain Cook appeared upon the bridge at this time, and I told him that everything was connected up at the conning tower and that we were already going ahead and in fact we were going ahead. The commodore took his position on a platform he had built around the conning tower, where he could be in easy communication with the commanding officer inside, and I remained on the bridge.

WENT TOWARD SPANARDS.

"The executive officer had given previously the order to man the starboard batteries. I sang out to him we were going into action with port helm and he shifted over to the port battery. We were then standing for the enemy and as soon as the guns brought to bear Lieut. Simpson fired a little off the port bow, the first gun from the forward eight inch turret. From that time on we went considerably in toward them.

"I then went down to where the commodore was standing to get into the conning tower, when I heard him sing out: 'Look out, Cook, they are going to ram you.'

"Captain Cook said he would look after that, and starboarded the helm a little to parallel the course of the leading vessel, the Maria Teresa, which had made a broad sheer to port. He had hardly made that sheer, however, to port before he fell off again for the reason, apparently, that a shot was fired from the Brooklyn's eight-inch gun. The Teresa got abaft our port beam and helm was ported on the Brooklyn immediately after that. We were swinging with port helm. I heard the commodore sing out 'Hard a port,' or words to that effect, and Captain Cook sang out, 'helm is a port.' I saw at that time the crucial moment had arrived in making the turn and I suggested to the commodore that that turn would run us into the Texas or very close to her."

"What did you say and what was the reply?" asked the judge advocate.

"As near as I can remember, I said, 'Commodore, if you go to starboard you will run into the Texas,' and he said, 'Damn the Texas. I cannot help that. She must look out for herself. He will take care of that,' and he also said 'I do not propose to go in any closer and subjects myself to a torpedo attack.' I suggested then that we back the starboard engine, and he wanted to know why, and I said, 'Because it would give the Texas a wider berth and shorten our turning circle.' Captain Cook objected to this and so did the commodore, but there was a moment's discussion as to whether it would be better to turn that shorter circle with a smaller speed or take the larger tactical diameter with faster speed. It was decided that it was very essential to get around quickly, as the leading Spanish ship was then standing to the westward and if the Brooklyn did not stop her she had a good chance of escaping. So the helm was put hard a port.

"I said I would run up on top of the bridge and look out for the Texas. As I was going up I asked the chief quartermaster if he had seen a torpedo boat, and he said he had seen one blown up by a large shell in the rear. I said I had not seen any, as I told the commodore previously. The helm, however, was kept hard a port. The Brooklyn swung clear of the Texas, and brought around with helm hard a port until she brought in sight the leading Spanish vessel, which was then the Viscaya, the Teresa having fallen off and gone in shore, seeking a berth. As soon as we were around at the proper position the helm was raised so that we paralleled the course of the Viscaya, which at that time was about 2,400 or 2,500 yards on our starboard bow. The Colon was probably on the beam or a little forward, the Oquenda abaft the starboard beam. The Oquenda very soon fell out and ran ashore on fire, and then we devoted our attention solely to the Colon and Viscaya."

Time to Repeal the Tariff.

No more striking statement bearing on American ascendancy in the steel trade has been made than that contained in an address by Mr. Joseph Lawrence before the Chamber of Commerce of Newport, England, this week. It was to the effect that Mr. Schwab had told him that the United States Steel Corporation could deliver steel billets in England for \$16.50 per ton, whereas the lowest price for which English manufacturers could make them was \$19 per ton, and that when certain ocean transportation arrangements were completed the American price would be still lower, and this in spite of the fact that the corporation's steel workers get more than double the wages paid British workmen in the same line. Mr. Lawrence warned his hearers that freight rates in Great Britain must come to a more reasonable basis if the expectation of meeting American competition was entertained. As illustrating this point, he declared that the cost of carrying steel from Pittsburgh to New York was less than that from Birmingham to Liverpool, though in the latter case the distance was only one-quarter of that in the former.—Bradstreet.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

Boston, Oct. 4.—An appeal to Christian America has been sent out in behalf of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary held captive by brigands, who will meet death October 8 unless \$110,000 ransom be paid before that date. The appeal says:

"The government at Washington has done and is doing everything officially and humanely possible to secure her release. Notwithstanding all this, there is a possibility of failure of negotiations, and it is absolutely necessary that the amount be raised instantly."

Contributions may be sent to Kidder, Peabody & Co., trustees, and must reach their banking house in Boston before noon of October 7.

Jonesville, Oct. 4.—John Floyd and Joe Vaughan, two neighbors living four miles from Jonesville, had a difficulty early last night and Floyd killed Vaughan with a shotgun. Vaughan had a pistol and fired at Floyd just as Floyd fired the fatal shot, but Vaughan's bullet missed. Floyd will surrender and claim self defense.

Laurens, Oct. 4.—Near Rabun Creek Church, Steward Babb, son of Mr. L. B. Babb, was killed and several injured including Mr. Babb, Sr., by the explosion of the engine at his ginney yesterday afternoon. Young Mr. Babb lived three hours after the accident.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Lieut. Commander Hodgson Tells of July 3, 1898.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Lieut. Commander Hodgson today again occupied the greater part of the Schley Court of Inquiry as a witness. He was followed on the stand by Capt. W. W. Folger, formerly chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department, but commander of the New Orleans during the Spanish war. Lieut. Dyson also was recalled to add some details to his former testimony concerning the coal supply of the American fleet during the Santiago blockade.

The reading of the Schley-Hodgson correspondence was concluded when Court opened. Mr. Raynor began his cross-examination by asking Mr. Hodgson whether the Marblehead had hailed the Brooklyn when the two vessels passed each other as the Brooklyn was on her way to Cienfuegos. The witness replied in the negative. The examination then turned upon events about Cienfuegos.

Commander Hodgson said that he had seen the lights on the shore at Cienfuegos, which were afterwards determined to be signals, but he had supposed they were signals between different branches of the Spanish forces on shore. He added that when Capt. McCalla arrived with information as to the meaning of the signals he was immediately dispatched to the shore to communicate with the insurgents. Mr. Raynor asked "how far were you off during this blockade of Santiago from the Morro during the day and night of May 28, 29, 30, 31?"

In response the witness said: "Early in the day time our habitual position was about six miles. In the night I think we steamed up and down in front of the harbor a distance of about six miles."

He stated that the picket boats, the Marblehead and Vixen, were inside the line of the fleet, about midway between that line and the shore line.

The witness then in response to a request from Mr. Raynor continued his description of the naval battle of July 3.

SAMPSON BEGINS TO HEDGE.

Says he Did Not Endorse Maclay's Attack Upon Schley as Coward and Caitiff.

New York, Oct. 7.—Robert M. Thompson of this city, president of the United States Naval Academy Alumni association makes the following statement to The Associated Press in connection with the Schley inquiry:

"There is one story which I am very anxious should be truthfully presented to the public. After Maclay's book was published Mr. Maclay stated that his proofs had been submitted to the commanding officers, including Admiral Sampson, and that they approved his statements. A reporter calling upon Admiral Sampson when he was ill in his bed, obtained from the admiral what appeared to be a confirmation of this statement. The admiral was asked if he had seen and read the proofs of Maclay's book and he said: 'Yes.' But unfortunately he was too ill to go into the matter at any length and explain every thing, and so the public was informed, and today believe that Admiral Sampson entirely approved the statement that Schley was a coward and a caitiff which was the gist of Maclay's charge against Schley."

"I am in a position to state the true facts, and you may absolutely rely upon them as truth. The proofs were sent by Mr. Maclay to Admiral Sampson with the request that they should be read and corrected. The admiral at the time was not in good health and did not wish to undertake the labor, but his secretary pointed out that the Maclay history was a standard one and used at the naval academy as a text book. This volume brought the history down through the period of the Spanish war and it was desirable that there should be no inaccuracies in it. The admiral therefore consented to read them and he did correct a certain part of them, but as soon as he arrived at the part which contained the statement that Schley was a coward and a caitiff, he was very much angered and said the statement was one the author had no right to make, that it was unjust and unfair to speak of any naval officer in such terms, and declined to have anything further to do with the proofs."

"His secretary, impressed with the great desirability of having the statement of facts accurate, and not believing that he was in any way responsible for the statements of opinions, did, on his own account, compare the book with the records and make on the margins a number of corrections. As these were in the same handwriting as those made when Admiral Sampson was giving his personal attention to the correction Mr. Maclay was perfectly justified in his statement. The order of the secretary of the navy, forbidding naval officers to make any statement for publication regarding controversy, issued immediately after this interview, prevented the above correction being officially made."

New Trial for Goebel Assassins.

Georgetown, Ky., Oct. 6.—The court of appeals having granted Former Secretary of State Clegg Powers and James Howard new trials, the case of the former will be called here next Tuesday. Powers has been removed from Frankfort to the jail here and it is denied that his mind is giving way under the long confinement. Powers was convicted more than a year ago accessory to the murder of Wm. Goebel in January, 1900, and sentenced to life imprisonment. Howard later was convicted of the crime and sentenced to be hanged. Over 60 witnesses have been summoned and it is expected that this trial will be conducted on lines of marked difference from that of last year. It is generally believed that both sides have secured much new evidence.

The D. W. Alderman & Sons' Company, of Acola, has surrendered its old charter and made application for a new one, with more extended rights, and asking for the right to do business in all parts of the State, to own real estate and to manufacture its product.

EVER VICTORIOUS COLUMBIA.

American Cup Defender Defeats Shamrock II in Heavy Blow.

Columbia Decidedly the Faster Boat in Any Wind.

New York, Oct. 3.—In a glorious chop breeze which heeled the big cup contestants down until their lee rails were awash in the foaming seas Herreshoff's white wonder, the Columbia, today beat Watson's British creation over a triangular course of 30 miles by two minutes and 52 seconds actual time. With the 43 seconds which the Irish sloop must allow the American boat on account of her larger sail plan, the Columbia won the second race of the series by three minutes, 35 seconds. The fastest race ever sailed in a cup contest, it was not only a royal struggle from a spectacular point of view, but it was absolutely decisive as to the merits of the two racing machines. There is not a yachting sharp who witnessed the race today who is not firmly convinced that the defender is the abler boat, blow high or blow low, beating, reaching or running, and that Sir Thomas and his merry British tars are doomed to return home empty handed.

COLUMBIA WINS THIRD RACE.

The Last Race Being the Closest Ever Sailed for the Trophy.

New York, Oct. 4.—With victory flags flying from her towering masts and the ends of her spreaders in honor of her concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to her anchorage tonight under the escort of the entire excursion fleet. She today completed her defence of the honored trophy in another stirring race with the Shamrock II over a leeward and windward race of 30 miles, crossing the line 2 seconds behind her antagonist, but winning on the time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat, by 41 seconds.

For the second time she has now successfully foiled the attempt of the Irish knight to wrest from our possession the cup that means the yachting supremacy of the world. And the plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, standing on the bridge of the Erin, led his guests in three hearty huzzahs for the successful defender. "She is the better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered."

The series of races just closed will always be memorable as the closest ever sailed for the cup and Sir Thomas although defeated will go home with the satisfaction of knowing that his golden yacht is the ablest foreign boat that ever crossed the western ocean. During both series of races not an untoward incident has occurred and Sir Thomas will return to England by far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the America's cup.

STRIKERS USE THE TORCH.

Tampa's Troubles Getting More Grave—Intense Excitement Exists.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 4.—Twenty buildings in the heart of West Tampa were burned this morning, with a property loss of \$200,000. The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock, in the large cigar factory of O'Halloran & Co., and as the water supply in West Tampa was inadequate the department from Tampa could not check the flames. The fire spread from the factory in both directions, and then crossed the street, consuming everything in its wake until it practically burned itself out.

The greatest excitement exists on account of the almost certainty of the fact that the fire was of incendiary origin. No one had been in the factory during the day. Within the past few days there has been several threats at incendiarism as a result of the labor troubles, and agitators have been made to leave the city within the last few hours for advising the use of the torch. All the cigar factories are now under heavy guards, and these will be materially increased as a result of today's conflagration.

No statement of individual losses and insurance carried has as yet been prepared. The O'Halloran factory was one of the largest in the city. The firm carried an insurance of \$50,000 on the factory and stock.

ASHLAND NEWS ITEMS.

A Re-survey of Lee County Being Made to Correct the Lines.

Special Correspondence to The Daily Item.

Ashland, Oct. 7.—It seems that the Lee county advocates are determined to gain a victory this time and they are leaving nothing undone to make success certain. Mr. J. R. Haynsworth, a well known and an experienced surveyor from Sumter, came up Saturday and is now busy engaged in re-surveying the county lines. He begun one-fourth of a mile below Kelly's Bridge and corrected the lines as far as Ashland Methodist Church on Saturday, and will make his start from that point this morning.

The Ashland High School opened this morning. Although many of the children are engaged in helping gather the crops a goodly number was in attendance this morning, and the attendance promises to be much larger than in previous years.

Miss Maxie McLaurin, the highly accomplished assistant teacher of the Ashland High School came on Saturday and is at her post of duty this morning. She has many friends here who are glad to welcome her back.

To Fight the Trusts.

Boston, Oct. 7.—From a trip abroad in the interest of the proposed fifty million dollar co-operative trust to fight the Cotton Trust George F. Washburn, president of the Commonwealth Club, of Massachusetts, returned Saturday. When interviewed he said that there was no announcement to make at this time. When his business interests permit he will go South to consult with the leaders of the movement and the leading Cotton Growers' Association.

JURY LAW KNOCKED OUT AGAIN.

Aiken the Only County in the State With a Valid Jury Law.

Columbia, October 5.—Judge Ernest Gary has given the existing jury laws of the State a paralytic stroke. He has, in effect, decided that Aiken County is the only county in the State that has a jury law that is worth anything. The question has been mooted for some time but Judge Gary cut the knot at the recent term of court in Cherokee County. His ruling may not be that of any other Judge in the State, and may not be sustained by the State Supreme Court, but it is a precedent, and if agreed to by other Circuit Judges will play havoc with the Court for the next few months, or until the General Assembly can remedy the trouble unless the State Supreme Court can and does disagree with Judge Gary.

The point is that Judge Gary has declared Act No. 133, approved February 9 1900, to be unconstitutional, and has further declared that the "Healing Act" passed at the recent session of the General Assembly is not effective as a "Healing Act" and cannot heal, that which was in his opinion, originally illegal and unconstitutional.

The Jury Act of 1900 repealed the County Government Act as to jury law, except for Aiken County. Under the Act of 1900 Aiken County is exempted from the provisions of the Act, and it is specified that so far as Aiken is concerned it shall draw its juries under the provisions of the County Government Act.

Then for Charleston County there is another Act, applying to counties with cities of over 40,000 people, and Charleston County is not covered in any way by the Act of February 19, 1900. No mention at all is made of Charleston County. Edgefield County seems to have two modes of drawing its juries, one of the modes being by the Act in question.

Judge Gary said that he regretted very much to have to declare the jury laws in question unconstitutional, but there was nothing else for him to do after the issue had been made and the facts agreed to as to what had been actually done.

Under Section 34 of the rights of the General Assembly it is especially provided that one of the things that the General Assembly shall not do is to pass special legislation as to "summons and empanelling of grand or petit juries."

It is further especially provided that "in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted."

Judge Gary held that in the cases of Dean vs Spartanburg and Nance vs Anderson it was very plain what was the construction of the Supreme Court as to special legislation. In the Dean case it was decided that a per diem for prisoners different in the various counties was unauthorized and illegal.

In the Nance case Judge Gary held that the Supreme Court gave unmistakable evidence of its views and that it applied directly to the jury laws in question.

The Court in that case held: "In order that a law may be general it must be of force in every county in the State and, while it may contain special provisions making its effect different in certain counties, those counties cannot be exempt from its entire operation."

The Act of 1900 provided an entirely separate and distinct plan for Aiken County and made no mention of Charleston, and provided two plans for Edgefield, and so Judge Gary held that it could not pass the test provided by the Supreme Court.

The Charleston fight on the jury law was pretty much on the same line, but in that case it was held that the mere attack of the statute on the grounds that it was unconstitutional would not do, but that it would have to be shown what had been actually done which was wrong, and that no proof or facts were presented, but in the Cherokee case there was an agreement as to what had been actually done.

Court is about to meet in Columbia and there is already talk of attacking the jury here, and if Judge Watts takes the same position as does Judge Gary there will be no jury cases tried here, and so will it be all through the circuits of the Judges who hold that view until the General Assembly, or the Supreme Court, take a different view.

The General Assembly at its last session passed the "Healing Act," instead of changing the whole law, so as to make it uniform for the State, and Judge Gary held that the "Healing Act" was as bad as the Act of 1900, as it attempted to remedy that which could not be legally remedied.

Washington, Oct. 7.—President Roosevelt today appointed Ex-Gov. Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama to be United States district judge of the middle and northern district of Alabama to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Bruce. Ex-Gov. Jones always has been a Democrat and was twice chief executive of his State. He was Gen. Gordon's adjutant general during the Civil War. In 1896, as a gold Democrat, he supported Palmer and Buckner.

Washington, Oct. 7.—It was announced authoritatively today that President Roosevelt has selected Leumas Ballock as internal revenue collector for South Carolina to succeed the late E. A. Webster. The appointment, it is expected, will be announced shortly.

New York, Oct. 7.—Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to keep the Shamrock in America this winter with a view of racing her next spring and summer against the Constitution and Columbia. The Shamrock is to be dismantled at once. She will be laid up for the winter at New London, Conn., with the Constitution which will also have a berth at that place.

The bar of Orangeburg has endorsed Hon. C. G. Dantzler for the office of judge of the First circuit to succeed Judge Benet.

A bad complexion generally results from inactive liver and bowels. In all such cases DeWitt's Early Risers produce gratifying results. J. S. Hughson & Co.

The macadam work on Main Street should have been commenced on October 1st. A week has elapsed since, and nothing is doing on the work and people are beginning to ask why.

HAMPTON FOR SENATOR.

Col. Willie Jones Withdraws From Race and Suggests That Hampton Be Elected.

Columbia, Oct. 6.—Col. Willie Jones State Chairman of the Democratic party and also for sometime a candidate for the United States Senate has decided to withdraw from the Senatorial contest. He announced his withdrawal yesterday in a statement which he gave to the press, as follows:

"I have concluded not to enter the race for the United States senate next year, because I feel that I cannot give up my home business interest, unless there be a special demand for it. I have a very large personal acquaintance with the Democrats of this State. Judging from letters received and many personal interviews I feel satisfied that my chances for the nomination to this distinguished position would have been fully as good as that of any candidate whose name is now mentioned in connection with the senatorship. I would have no political fear to run against any man in this State except two, namely, Senator Tillman and Gen. Hampton, because I believe either of them could beat me or any other man in the State."

"By the way, I think the very best solution of the senatorial contest would be for all of the young men who are now candidates for the place to announce their withdrawal on the condition that Gen. Wade Hampton accept the position and let the old general be elected without opposition."

"Without any reflection upon any candidate now in the field I believe that Gen. Hampton's views on national politics meet with the approval of practically all the Democrats in the State. Such a happy and gracious event as the selection of Gen. Hampton at this particular time would make the Democratic party of this State absolutely irresistible and save us of much agitation and feeling when there is so much else for our people to do."

"I happened in 1877 to be one of the six Democratic boys who carried Gen. Hampton on our shoulders from the platform where he was inaugurated through the streets of Columbia to the hotel, and today again it would be my great pleasure to cooperate in elevating him to this high position, because I believe it would be for the good of the great Democratic party of my State."

A Cruel Husband Killed.

Camden, October 6.—A tragedy was enacted at the Camden Cotton Mills this morning at 5 o'clock. The marriage relationship of Harry Marcus and his wife, Hattie, had been anything but pleasant. He would frequently get on sprees and beat his wife outrageously, and he had served a sentence on the county chain gang for whipping his wife. In the early part of the year he broke out of jail and liberated several other prisoners at the same time. His wife, who has two small girls, is a laborer at the Camden Cotton Mills. This morning Marcus called at the house at 5 o'clock with another man, and his wife says she admitted him to get his trunk upon the promise that he would not bother her. As soon as he came in he began cursing and threatening her, and his wife says he advanced toward her with an open knife. She went into another room to avoid him, but being followed by her husband, who had so often ill treated her, she fired a pistol at him, thinking he would stop. She says she did not try to hit him when she fired first, but as he kept on after her she aimed the pistol at his body, a 32-calibre pistol, the ball taking effect just above the breast bone, near the neck. He walked off a few steps and said "I'm killed," and with this fell to the ground dead.

Magistrate Moore empaneled a jury of inquest. B. A. Clanton, an eye-witness, testified that Marcus, when he first went into the house, kissed his wife and asked for his baby, but when he returned the second time, he did not see what took place, but heard the fuss going on. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with above facts. Mrs. Marcus has been committed to jail. Capt. M. L. Smith has been retained to defend her. Application for bail will be made for the defendant.

For sprains, swellings and lameness there is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

Plague in the Philippines.

Tacoma, Washington, October 6.—Steamer advices say the island of Panay, in the Philippines, which has been afflicted by the plague is now visited by famine. One hundred and thirty deaths from starvation are reported to have occurred at Capiz alone. To prevent the spread of the plague Manila has inaugurated a war against rats, paying two and a half cents for each rodent delivered to the board of health.

Capers Appointed.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 5.—John G. Capers has been appointed by Senator Hanna, chairman of the committee, to fill a vacancy in the Republican national committee caused by the death of Judge E. A. Webster of South Carolina. Mr. Capers is at present district attorney.

Mr. W. A. Roach, auditor of the Atlantic Coast Line, who was returning from Europe with his wife, died at sea last week. His body was forwarded to his home in Wilmington from New York on Sunday.

T. B. Mims, a white man, while on his way home from Kingstree on Wednesday night, drove into Black river and drowned himself and horse. He was drunk when he left town.

When you have no appetite, do not rely on your food and feel dull after eating, you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at Dr. A. J. China's drug store.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Littlejohn*